Whatever may have been the leading motives of Napoleon in opening the Mexican war, the powers that united with him in the treaty-England and Spain-both withdrew from the war when they saw that the object for which they had joined in the treaty, that of compelling Mexico to pay her debts to their subjects, was to become secondary, and that the primary object was to establish an Empire or Province. Had not the United States been involved in domestic war, it could never have permitted France to have gone so far as she has without a protest and perhaps joining with Mexico, and sustaining her as an independent government. At present, however, the United States Government will probably not interfere, even should France persist in sending over Maximilian as a Mexican sovereign. The views of the American Government are embodied in the following extract from an article in the Washington Republic, which, although it has been denied as having been officially uttered, is still understood as representing the government's views:

The machinations of Napoleon in Mexico deserve attention ; but the country should bear in saind the great fact that the United States can restore the Mexican nation to its place as a republic, whenever the attempt shoul be made; and, indeed, it is not impro able that Napoleon will find excuse for quitting a possession which promises no good to the French empire. Neither the American people nor rulers entertain hostile senti-ments toward Nap-leon or the Peench. His policy in Mexico is distasteful to us. We understand full well, however, that if we restore the Union we shall be equal to the task of interfering successfully in Mexico, whether by diplomacy or arms. If we ail to re-establish the Union, then it can be of little conse quence to the people of the North whether Napoleon is or is not

The same paper has some remarks referring to the discussion in Parliament regarding the privateers sent out from England, which, from its semi-official character, we copy. Referring to Cobden, it says:

He is reported as having said that American shipping has become almost valueless in consequence of the serzures made by the Confederate cruisers, and that the American Government take- note of the name and value of every vessel captured and debits it to the British Government. If this latter remark is not literally true, the time will come when the record and evidence of all these outrages will be made up and the British Government required to make full compensation. It is not only Eng ish guns and munitions, but they are actually manned by British subjects. The criminal negligence of the British miniswill gradually disappear. If the war shall continue another year and the ravages of the Bricish pirates under the Confederate flag shall not be arrested, our commerce will have disappeared. There will then be no restraint upon the commercial class. If there shall be a slight occasion for hostilities, the two nations are likely to be involved in war. What then will happen? Our steam marine will be at once converted into privateers, and the commerce of Great Britain will be driven from the ocean. Thus does the criminal neglect of the Queen's advisers tend to the disturbance of the peace of the world. * * War is not desirable, even with England; but war is not the to insolence, to outrage through a series of years, and make no effort to avenge its wrongs. The course of England during the American of the loyal States, whatever his opinions upon the Administration or the conduct of the war. These are significant facts, and indicate what the future has in store for us.

Although this is strong language, and expresses the opinion of the mass of the American people, yet it is undoubtedly true that every effort would be made to avert open rupture with either France or England. So far as Mexico is concerned, it is possible that the provisional government established there by the French, may offer to form some alliance with the rebel Confederacy, on its last legs though it now be; and in that way France may become committed to an alliance with the rebels. Even this view is somewhat improbable, and could hardly be credited at all, were it not that it had been openly discussed by the Southern journals as likely to occur. But Napoleon is a man of too much sagacity and good judgment to become involved in any such scheme, which might end with war in Europe and cost him his crown. His plans in regard to Mexico are not yet developed, but whatever scheme they may culminate in, it is doubtful whether he will allow himself to be drawn into any alliance with the confed-

For these reasons we think there is little or no probability of trouble between the United States and France or England. The recent great victories acquired by the former over her rebellious States, foreshadowing a termination of the war, has had the effect to change public opinion in Europe, in favor of the American Government. It is a doctrine too universally upheld in Europe for us here to stop to discuse its legitimaey, that "might makes right." The very indications of the American Government's ability to conquer its rebel sections, and restore peace, are sufficient evidence to European minds that such victory and such peace will surely follow. Kings and their Ministers are generally in advance of the people in discerning the drift of national affairs. If, then, Napoleon exercises his usual sagacity, there will be no rupture between him nor between Mexico and the United States, at least for the present.

Some have thought that the recent rise in gold in New York was caused by new complications with France, not yet made public. We do not coincide with such. The sudden fall of gold to 22 and 24 per cent. premium, was undoubtedly caused by the great victories in July, already alluded to, which sent a thrill of joy through the country, and created the belief with some that the war was about ended. The sudgen fall of gold was therefore not a legitimate one. The premium on gold at the East is caused solely by an excess of paper currency. The government has been withdrawing a portion of this paper and funding it, but still a large amount must be kept affoat to meet its wants : and it is probable that during the continuance of the war, gold will command a premium of about 30 to 33 per cent. If from impulsive or sudden causes, it falls below that average, it will return again to ghout those rates, and if it rises, it must fall again. The causes that operate on it in New York, are the amount of gold demanded for export to Europe, and the amount of paper money issued from time to time by the government to meet its wants. When both these causes op the at one time, as they probably did at the stest dates, the premium on gold jumps up althe its proper level. No doubt rupture with the European Government hetter reasons than no dexist for assigning that ture to assert it to be se-

Patrons of the F. Street Select School, will notice the time of its remember in another column useless or nearly useless supply of water away from miles ahead."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

GREAT ADO ABOUT NOTHING .- The following, which we find in a late San Francisco Call, illustrates the way in which "sensation items" are coined for the public on the veracity of "a gentleman." Regarding this Spanish fleet, we would inform our nervous California neighbors that it was sent out purely as a Scientific Expedition, and consists of four or five vessels, which are expected to cruise around the world, and especially to visit the principal groups in the Pacific. Some six months ago we published a list of the vessels of the fleet and the names of the principal scientific officers connected with it. Our friends in California need not, therefore, "borrow trouble" on account of this Spanish fleet. Here is

A SPANISH FLEET COMING .- A gentleman who arrived here on the Constitution, from South America, informs us that when he is it there were eight Spanish vessels of war on the Coast of Peru, destined for San Francisco. The fleet was under command of Admiral Pineon; and the officers gave out that they were going to California to make a survey. Serious doubts the truth of this alleged object were, however, entertained by Americans at Callao. The general opinion, amongst those who had formed the acquaintance of the Spanish officers, was, that the fleet was slowly making its way North to join a French fleet, with which it was to co-operate either against Mexico or California as events might determine. The withdrawal of Spain from the tripple alliance has always been looked upon as a stroke of temporary policy on the part of the Madrid Gov ernment-not as permanent and sincere relinquishment of its designs. It was considered unwise to persevere in a position which was destined to give cause of serious offence to the United States at a time when our government was becoming more powerful than ever upon the ocean. The gem of the Antilles could not be risked until France had become master of the Mexican position. That time having now arrived, it is presumed the alliance, which was merely suspended, as far as Spain was concerned, will be resumed-and that both powers will henceforth co-operate offensively and defensively together.

THE BILLIARD BALL MACHINE - During July we gave in this paper a short account of a new machine, invented by Mr. R B. Carsley, for the manufacture of balls of any kind and size. Mr. C. went over to San Francisco in the Yankee, and succeeded in int resting a billiard manufacturer possessed of means and capital to aid in securing a patent for and commencing the manufacture of this new machine. There can be no doubt that it will prove a valuable and lucrative invention, which will entirely supersede the old mode of turning out billiard balls, and prove a fortune to the possessor of the patent right. In the Bulletin of the 4th September, we find the following item referring to this machine, and congratulate Mr. C. in the prospect he has of realizing a benefit from it :

A Novel Isvention - Some weeks since we published an article taken from the Honolulu (S. I.) Commercial Adver-tiser, which described a new machine to turn balls of a perfect roundnesss. The inventor, Robert B. Carsley, came to this city on the Yankee, on her last trip, and has had a rough model machine made in this city, so that the working of the principle of the invention could be seen, and it has met with so much favor that he will leave to-day for Washington to bring it to the otice of the War Department. The whole matter is so simple and yet so practical in its working that it is a matter of surprise to those who have seen it that it was not discovered earlier. The inventor claims that by it the expense of turning out cannon balls will be greatly diminished, and that with the same amount of labor four or five times as much work can be done. It this prove true in practice the invention will be a valuable one for Billiard balls have been made of greater tru-ness than any known before by the usual methods. Jacob Strable, of this city, is reported to have purchased from the inventor the right for making billiard balls for the entire Pacific coast

THE EXPECTED MAIL. - The next mail is looked for by the ship Daring, Capt. Henry, which is now probably fifteen or sixteen days out. She ought to arrive between this and Sunday next, and will bring us the San Francisco Weeklies of Sept 12 and 19th, with news from the seat of war, to about the 20th of Sept. By advertisement, it will be seen that the Daring will take freight and passengers fo Hongkong. Should she enter the harbor, as she doubtless will, our readers will have an opportunity of seeing on board of her, one of the largest cannon ever brought to this port. We have not its dimensions at hand, but it is one of the improved long range rifle guns, and so large that a man can crawl into its chamber. It is of the famous Parrot model, and was put on board to protect her from the rebel privateers.

There has been a great deal of sickness in the city during the past few months, attributable to the unusual heat that has prevailed. Fevers appear to be more readily taken now a days than in former years. Not only is this apparent among the natives, but also with foreigners, old and young. One of our physicians remarked to us the other day that the weather for the past two months had resembled the oppressive and almost intolerable heat of large cities, when sudden deaths, sun-stroke, and cholera infantum prevail so extensively, more than any weather he had before known at the islands. The interruption of the trade winds, and the wide spread calms that have prevailed all through this ocean during the past two months, are no doubt the causes of the un usual heat and accompanying sickness. The season for the Autumn rains is close at hand, when the excessive heat and dust will give way to a clearer and healthier atmosphere.

New Goods .- We would direct attention to the advertisement of splendid clothing, &c . just received by the Yankee, by Messr. Grinbaum & Co. The selection was made by Mr. G. himself, whose good taste in matters pertaining to gentleman's apparel, and knowledge of the wants of the trade on these islands, are widely known.

Tuesday, Oct. 6, was the anniversary of the Birthday of the King of Denmark, and the flags of all the foreign representatives were displayed on the occasion. Th. Heuck, Esq., Danish Consul, received at his office the congratulations of the consular and diplomatic corps, and entertained them with a well prepared repast. -

ACCIDENT .- By letter from P. H. Treadway, E-q. of Lahaina, we learn that while the Rev. Mr. Scott was making a tour of the island of Lanai last week, he fell from his horse and fractured his collar bone.

ACCIDENT -While the family were at breakfast on Tuesday morning, Mr. J. C. Pfluger's son, a child of three years of age, upset the high chair in which it was seated, fell over backward, breaking both bones of its right arm.

[Correspondence of the P. C. Advertiser.]

WAILURU, Sept. 21, 1868. MR. EDITOR :- It is to be noped that amidst the great and grave subjects which will occupy the attention of the ensuing Legislature, one subject of vital importance will not be overlooked, as it has eighteen non commissioned officers and two lieu: hitherto been overlooked-I mean provision for an tenants. equitable distribution of water on lands which require irrigation. Why this has not been done before, when half the population of the islands are together by the ears as often as the dry season returns, is to me a matter of wonder. It cannot be because the subject is beyond the limits of law, nor because the Legislature has not had time to attend to it, while it is one so seriously affecting the material interests of a large proportion of the people of these islands, who are entirely dependent on irrigation for all their means of living. Nor can one in his sober senses for a moment suppose that old customs are sufficient on this subject, either as guide or authority. "In the progress of human events," old customs are coming in review, many of them only to be abandoned, or even by law prohibited, to the great bene-

Again, the sources of our agricultural wealth have shifted ground. Kalo has found a rival, and it would be folly to attempt longer to run the carriage written near Omaha City, Nebraska, to the Milway. on one wheel when the point of gravitation lies in would cause it to augance, but until there are the centre between the two. Why an old land, which is not half cultivated and produces a little. as a cause of the late vise in gold, it is prema- should keep its full amount of water running, while a new piece close by, which has never taken its the time, some going to Pike's Peak and others to share of water, but which would yield with irriga- Washington Territory, California and Oregon. Most tion many times more than the old piece-I say, of the teams now are ox teams. A horse train, con-

the new one, I cannot see, but I think it is time the

reason should be known, if there is one. If old customs are to be the rule, who is to tell us what the old customs were which are now to guide us, and what the epoch at which we must take them, for the dullest inquirer after old customs must have discovered that customs in old times changed as they change now, and in nothing more so than in irrigation from one stream or another, according to the tenure by which the land might be held. Old watercourses, now dry, instead of being, as many suppose, evidences of a greater supply of water formerly, are really indications of former changes in the

If these few suggestions seem worthy of a place in your journal, your correspondent will hope that they will also be thought worthy of attention and action

Late Telegrams.

NEW YORK, September 2 - The Herald's special Washington telegram says: We are without any later information than already published in regard to operations at Charleston. Gilmore and Dahlgren report everything progressing favorably.

A Memphis letter of August 25th denies the death of Pemberton, but says that some of his men have sworn to kill him. He has been taken to Richmond under a strong guard. Fully two thirds of his army are in the field under Hardee. Johnston is still in

CHICAGO, September 2 .- The Richmond Enquirer, of Friday, intimates that the retaliation threatened by Beauregard, if Gilmore shells Charleston, will be to move the Federal prisoners from Libby prison to Belle Island, to be distributed at various points in the city of Charleston, and then intorm Gilmore that Charleston invites his shells

NEW YORK, September 4 .- The following extraordinary statement is addressed to the Times, in

nich paper it appears this morning : PHILADELPHIA, September 1 .- Having just returned from Richmon , Va., where I have been for over one year, I wish you would give the following publi-

cation in your valuable journal: I have, during my stay in Richmond, made the ntimate acquaintance of J. Lane, captain in the Confederate army, son of Gen. Joe Lane of Oregon, who is well informed, and who assures me that the late invasion of the North by Lee and Morgan was made upon the earnest and undoubted representations of that true Southern man, Vallandigham, who assured Jeff Davis and his cabinet that the North was ripe for revolution, and only waited the pearance of a Southern army to proclaim for Jeff. Davis and forsake Lincoln. Vallandigham's representations were corroborated by the tone of the majority of the Northern journals who surely would not denounce the Administration so boldly except by an assurance of having the masses strongly in their

A special telegram to the New York Tribune, says it is rumored among politicians in Richmond that Robert M. T. Hunter will be sent to Mexico as the representative of the Southern Confederacy, in order to prepare the way for an offensive and detensive alliance between the Emperor of that country and the Government at Richmond It is said that this gentleman has received instructions for the immediate recognition of the future Emperor of Mexico, in return for which, it is hoped his Majesty will be led to recognize the Southern Confederacy. Hunter is now at Paris, where he was sent nearly two months ago by the Confederaces, with a special mission to the Emperor of the French. The object of his visit there is, however, to act conjointly with Slidell in all matters appertaining to the Mexican question, and to give his support to the action of France, Austria, England or Spain, having the defeat of the Monroe doctrine for its end, and to promise the co-operation of the rebel Cabinet in all measures tending to counteract the policy of the Federal Government on the

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 1 .- Gov. Bramlette was naugurated to-day. His inaugural contends that the revolted States did not change their status by rebelling. That all that is necessary for them to do is to return to their fealty and take their position as States. That rebellion did not subject them to the Territorial status. He says we have now, and will have, when the rebellion closes, the identical Constion, which the extremists seek to destroy, but to a restored Union, and not a reconstructed Union. Kentucky desires but the preserved Union and restored peace, on a Constitutional basis. The Governor strongly objected to arming negro regiments; he asks what is to be done with such soldiers at the close of the war. He points to the recent election as a proof that Kentucky will not fraternize with rebellion, either openly or covertly; and declared that Kentucky will ever be as it now is-always loyal to the Government of our Fathers.

Foreign Summary.

As an evidence of the revival of commerce on the Mississippi, we observe that the St. Louis papers now contain an abundance of advertisements of steamers to leave for Vicksburg.

Official statements show that the total public debt of the United States, on the 1st of July last, was \$1,097,274,366-less by over \$25,000,000 than anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury last

The steamer Metropolitan arrived at St. Louis, a few days ago with a portion of Gen. Grant's captured spoils from Vicksburg. She had on board 25,000 rebel muskets and 26 field pieces, which were delivered at the St. Louis Arsenal for repairs.

A colored man named Johnston, having been drafted in Scio, Alleghany county, N Y., offered an able-bodied white man as a substitute. The white man was accepted, sworn into the service, and is

Returned prisoners who have lately arrived at Washington from Richmond, report that in less than twenty-four hours after the issue of Jeff Davis' proclamation, a wholesale conscription had commenced

The Navy Department has awarded the contract for building the tifteen knot sloop of war to shipbuilders Messrs. Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, for the sum of \$940.000, to be completed in twelve

The skeleton of a man was found standing upright lately among the cargo of an Australian ship on her arrival at London He had evidently tried to get a free pa-sage, and was walled up by the cargo. Stockings " to suit the teet" are now sold in Lon-

don. They are, like shoes, " rights and lefts." The inner edge of each is quite straight to the extremity of the great toe, while the outer is rounded off to the

The great pearl-fishery of Aripo, in Ceylon, which has been in abeyance for some years, is about to be renewed under very promising auspices. The bank producing pearl bearing oysters is seven miles long, and two and a half broad, and is calculated to contain between two and three million oysters.

The rebel Gen. Johnston advertises in the Mississippian, recently, that 441 of the Fourth Mississippi cavalry " have disgraced themselves by basely and cowardly deserting their posts at a time when their services were most needed." Among them are

At the breaking out of the war, Gen. (then Captain) Meade was stationed at Detroit, in charge of the Lake Survey. While there he was requested by a self constituted committee to take the oath of allegiance, but he indignantly refused, and was branded in consequence by these gentry as a " rebel

The Kinderhook Rough Notes tells of a Dutch baby in the village, killing a rat which had boldly attempted to rob it of its bread and butter. The baby had a piece of bread in one hand and a hammer in the other, and when the rat reized the bread, the baby hit it on the head with a hammer, killing it

Major-General D. H Maury, commanding at Mobile, issued a proclamation to the citizens of that place on the 8th, warning them that the calamity at Vicksburg had a peculiar significance for them, that Mobile might be attacked in a short time, and that the troops must be immediately armed for protection, and that able bodied slaves must be sent to work on the defenses immediately.

The emigration westward is immense. A letter kie News says: "There are 900 wagons going through to the mines. There is also a Government escort of one hundred cavalry going through with Office, over the P. C. Advertiser Office, them. The roads are covered with wagons most of why the old one should be permitted to keep its | sisting of about twelve hundred wagons, is about 300

During the campaign of sixty four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 43,700 men. About 71,000 stand of arms were taken, including nearly 50,000 English rifles in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the

Mississippi, and about 280 pieces of artillery. PATRIOTISM OF MR. EVERETT'S SONS .- Both the sons of the Hon. Edward Everett .- one of whom has just graduated at Cambridge, England-have been drafted in Boston. Both have made up their minds to serve in person, instead of procuring a substitute, or paying the \$800. Mr. Everett himself declares that if he is drafted, he will follow their example.

The bark Zingarella, at this port, reports the capture of the American relief ship George Griswold. Capt. Perringall, who, it will be remembered, took out for the starving English operatives a cargo worth about \$200,000, tree of freightage. The George Griswold is a splendid ship, of 1,280 tuns register, owned by N. L. & G. Griswold of this city. Leaving this port in the middle of last winter, she made a very rapid passage to England and her arrival was greeted with many manifestations of delight and appreciation. After discharging her valuable cargo, she was sent to Cardiff and loaded tor Callao, and on her passage was captured by the privateer Georgia and bonded for \$100,000.

THE FACTS COMING OUT -We were told the other day that Fernando Wood had realized over a million of dollars in Cotton speculations since the beginning of the war. It is asserted that a prominent citizen of Georgia named Lamar is his partner in these operations. It is supposed that Fernando operates here while Lamar does the business South. If this is true, we may here find a key to the late Riots in this city. We should not be surprised it it should eventually turn out that this whole rebellion was, after all, but a mere speculation got up by designing men to make money.

The editor of the Scranton (Pennsylvania,) Republican, says: We saw a curious embellishment the other day-a five dollar bill on the Pottsville Bank, which contains in one corner a vignette of James Buchanan. Some person had bunged his eyes with red ink, drawn a gallows above his head, from which a rope was suspended that went round his neck, and then branded his head with the word "Judas." This is but one of hundreds. The bank has had to call in all its issues with that portrait on it, so unmistakable are the manifestations of popular indignation against the man who might, had he had the will or the pluck, ha e nipped this rebellion in the bud, as Jackson did before him.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA:-The rebellion in China drags its slow length along, although the Imperialists, through their foreign allies, are obtaing many advantages. The rebels are losing ground, but still they maintain their position in the richest portion of China. If they had shown any capacity for government, the Tartar dynasty would have been overthrown; but the time for their success has passed. A million of lives, more or less, is of small account in China, and consequently the struggle may be a protracted one. Burgevine has not been reinstated in command of Ward's force, and the English do not intend he shall be. They desire to control operations as much as possible, and to have command of the mercenaries, and they will no doubt be successful.

CALHOUN ON REBELLION .- Mr. Calhoun wrote as

The very complication of our system of Government, so many distinct, sovereign and independent States, each with its separate government, and all gaited under one, calculated to give a force to discussion and agitation never before known, and to cause a diffusion of political intelligence heretofore unknown in the history of the world, if the Federal Government shall do its duty under the guarantees of the Constitution by promptly suppressing physical force as an element of change, and keeping wide open the door for the full and free action of all the moral elements in its favor. Nobody wants a y better doctrine than that.

THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE REBEL CAUSE .- The Washington Star publishes the following extract from a letter written by a rebel prisoner, now in the

Old Capitol, to a friend in the South : "It is a humiliating fact that out of the seven hundred Contederates captured with me only three hundred remain faithful to our Confederacy, the balance of them having taken the oath of allegiance to that detested Yankee government. Oh! how I have urged upon those dishonored wretches to pause ere they engulphed themselves in inevitable ruin, but they answered me, . The Confederacy cannot gain her independence; Vicksburg has fallen, and why should I longer waste my life in a useless undertak ing?' 'Tis true the prospect at the present looks dark for the South. The darkest hour always precedes the dawn of light. God grant it may prove so with our beloved Confederacy! But if it does notif it is possible for the South to fail, I will never desert her, no, I will return to Dixie and be with those that inflict the last terrible punishment upon her treacherous foes."

Morgan's Late Raid .- The Louisville Journal is in possession of some important and interesting facts regarding Morgan's plans and purposes in his recent raid. It states that, before Morgan started upon his expedition, he fully explained the rebel plan, of which that expedition was a part. He was to make no attack upon Louisville, but to go through Indiana and Ohio, sweeping everything before him, attracting public attention in that direction, and breaking up all the railroad communications by which reinforcements for the defence of Louisville could be sent. Immediately upon this, Buckner was to dash into Kentucky with the very considerable fore under his command, capture Louisville, and take and destroy whatever he pleased, and then the two, Buckner and Morgan, were to make a simultaneous rush up n Cincinnati. Events occurred to interrupt and defeat fell, and Gen. Rosecrans advanced sooner than the rebels expected. Buckner could not possibly be spared from where he was. A courier was dispatched post haste to stop John Morgan, but he was too late. When he arrived, Morgan was across the the Ohio. The rest of the story is history. The capture of Morgan, who is now in prison, is one of the severest discomfitures "rebel" history records

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At the Commercial Adv. Office, ' Malay,' & ' Yankee,' Sept. 25 & 26. HARPER'S WEEKLY-Aug. 1 teslie's Weekly-Aug 1 New York World-July 25-Aug 1

Ledger- sug 1-8 " Zeitung-Aug 1 " Illu-t'd News-Aug 8 French Courier-Aug 3 London Illust'd News-July 18 Punch—July 18 Dispatch—July 19 S. F. Bulletin-Aug 29-Sept 5 Alta California—Aug. 29—Sept 5 Sacramento Union—Aug 29—Sept 5 -MAGAZINES-Leslies' -- for August Atlantic-for August

Goley's-for September

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JUST RECEIVED BY THE . DOMITILA, and for sale at the Bookstore of H. M. WHITNEY.

European.

A letter from Rome announces the death of M. 'Abbe Hugo, newphew of Victor Hugo. The British Government is sending 10,000 troops to reinforce its army in India.

A church in Prussia, holding one thousand pertons has been constructed entirely-statues and all-

The Prussian police have taken to the seizure of southe blades in the shops near the frontier, to prevent their exportation for Polish use.

The Russian General Mouravieft is the author of a late arrocious edict condemning Polish la lies who wear mourning for their kindred who have fallen for Polish liberty, to be flugged with rods or pay a fine of from twenty thr e to one hundred roubles. The Bishop of London has set on foot a subscrip-

tion to raise one million sterling, or five million dollars, in ten years, to relieve the spiritual destitution of his diocese. The Bishop offers to give £20,-000 toward the amount required, or £2,000 per year for the ten years. In consequence of a prize having been offered in France for the invention of a substitute for albumen

prepared from hens' eggs, an albumen equal in quality and much cheaper has been discovered, which is made from fish roe. An experimental depot has been formed in the park at Vincennes for a Japanese species of silkworm, which does not require the mulberry for food,

being satisfied to nibble oak leaves. A shell for rifles has been invented by a captain of the British army. It is charged with solid phosphorus. Projected from a cavalry pistol, it lodged in a deal board and burned with a fierce flame for some

There is a marvel of nature at this moment to be seen in Lyons, France. It is a young Spanish girl, aged seventeen, called Maria Perez, and she can lift up a weight of five bundred pounds with her hair At the age of five she exhibited all the developments

Mr. Evarts, who visited London to assist Mr. Adams in international questions, returns home in the Scotis. The belief is that his presence has been useful, and that he has conducted the mission with

satisfaction to all parties HEALTH OF GARIBALDI -A letter from Milan says that Garibaldi is in a weak state of health, and will never be able to head an army again. The wounded foot is stiff, and the General can only walk with a crutch. The wound is still suppurating, and every now and then splinters of bone come out. Moreover, Garibaldi labors under a general affection, which has its seat in the liver.

Professor Wheaton has invented a system by which messages can be sent through an Atlantic cable three times quicker than by any known method.

Oueen Victoria will visit Germany for four weeks in August, staying at the Castle of Rosenau. She will travel as the Duchess of Lancaster, and will visit the King of Belgians for a day en route The Nord contains the following : We understand

that the recent events in Madagascar have been the subject of some communications between the Governments of France and England. The former, we believe, has asked for some explanation as to the presence at Tananrivo of Mr. Ellis, an English missionary, at the most tragic crisis of the revolution

AN IRONCLAD FOR THE DANES -A cupola ironclad was lately built for the royal Dunish navy, at Glasgow, Scotland, by Robert Napier & Sons. She is called the Rolf Krake, and has two revolving cupolas 44 feet above deck and 21 feet in diameter. Her length is 185 feet ; breadth, 33 feet ; depth, 164 feet, and she is 1,246 tons burden. She is armed with 44 inch plates from stem to s'ern, increasing to 74 inches at the port-hole, lined with teak 9 inches in thickness The engines are 240 nominal horse power; the decks are 5 feet out of water, with folding bulwarks. She is intended for a good ser-going vessel, and her speed, upon trial, slightly exceeded 10 knots p r hour.

FOR HILO, HAWAII.

The A 1 Clipper Schooner Emma Rooke, 160 Tons Register,

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MAKEE'S LANDING. The A 1 Clipper Schooner Nettie Merrill,

105 Tons Register,

Capt. D. WETHERBY, Will leave Honolulu for the above ports, Every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Touching at Molokai or Lanai when sufficient inducement offers,

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For Metcalf's Landing & Keauhou. The well known Schooner

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THE A 1 BREMEN SHIP G. BREMER, Master,

Will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight (having the principal part of her cargo engaged) or passage, apply to H. HACKFELD & Co.

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CENERAL SALE. THIS DAY!

Thursday, - - - - - Oct. 8, At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room,

New & Desirable Goods per 'Yankee.' INVOICE RASPBERRY WINE, &c. A Variety of Sundries, &c., &c., &c.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE! AT AUCTION:

To-Morrow.

Friday, - - - - - - - - Oct. 9. At 10 o'clock, A. M., At the residence of Mr. D. C. Bates, Punch Bowl Street, will

The Furniture of the House, Parlor, Bed Room, Dining Room and

Kitchen Furniture, Hair cloth sofa, H ir cloth rockers, Hair cloth easy chairs Koa tables, Cane seat chairs, Toilet stand. Cook stove,

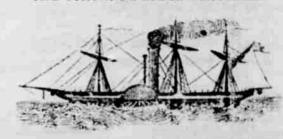
Crockery, Cook stove, I sup'r side saddle, Iron easy chair, Mahogany whatnot, Fancy articles, And the Usual Variety of other House-

hold Articles. ALSO--- At 11 o'clock, A. M., THE HOUSE & PREMISES

Pantry with Cook House adjoining. The lot is 80 ft. front by 90 feet deep. Water from Government pipes laid on. Sale positive. on the premises, an t the Carriage House will be offered.

HAWAJIAN STEAM NAVIGATION Company.

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LAHAINA, ULUPALAKUA, KAWAIHAE and KONA,

Returning on Saturday or Sunday. JANION, GREEN & Co., Shippers please take notice, freight payable in cash on

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The A I clipper bark



DESHON, Master, Having most of her cargo on board, will have quick dispatch for Bo-ton Direct. To be followed shortly by the favorite clipper ship

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